New-York, Aug. 21. LATE FROM EUROPA

By the ship America, from Liver-

The affairs of the queen continued to occupy the attention of the government and the people. The coronation was put off. It was not to take place on the 1st of Aug. but at some later period not yet agreed upon. A motion to this effect, made by an opposition member, was seconded by Lord Castlereagn, who however, assured the house that this, procrastination was in no degree occas oned by the proceedings in the case of the Queen. [The Times thinks he told a Fib.]

In the house of lords, July 6, lord Dacre presented the following petition from the queen: "Caroline Regina.

"The Queen has heard, with inexpressible astonishment, that a bill, conveying charges, and intended to degrade her and to dissolve her marriage with the King, has been brought by the first minister of the King into the House of Lords, where her Majesty has no counsel or other officer to assert her rights. The only alledged foundation for the bill is the report of a secret committee, proceeding solely on papers submit ted to them, and before whom no single witness was examined. The Queen has been further informed, that her counsel last night were refused a hearing at the bar of the House of Lords, at that stage of the proceeding when it was most material that they should be heard, and that a list of the witnesses whose names are known to her accusers, is to be refused to her. Under such circumstances, the Queen doubts whether any other course is left to her, but to protest in the most solemn, manner agains the whole of the proceeding-but she is anx ous to make one more effort to obtain justice, and therefore desires that her counsel may be admitted to state her claims at the bar of the House of Lords '

Lord Dacre moved that the coun-

sel be called in.

The counsel having appeared, demanded that an immediate investigation of the charges in the bill should take place. An interesting discussion arose on this demand, and it was finally agreed that the subject should be taken up on the following Monday.

It is stated that the Queen has written to nearly 100 persons in Italy to come to England to give evidence, many of whom are of the first

London, July 3. Our readers will observe, that if the adulterous intercourse with Bergami is not proved, the bill against the queen falls to the ground. We have reason to believe that when the charge comes to be investigated, it will appear perfectly absurd.

The queen has taken the pleasant villa situated on Barnes terrace, for her summer residence.

Letters from Venice of June 18. announce that "the Pacha o' Scutari" set off June 3, from Scutari at the head of 20,000 men, 5000 of whom were cavalry, against Ali Pacha, towards Jeanina.

A letter from Rome of June 17, says the troops of the Grand Deg nior had entered Salona, the ancient Amphissa, which is in the government of Ali Pacha-and that Ali on receiving the news, marched with great rapidity, entered the city by surprise, put the inhabitants to the sword, and gave the city up to be sacked by his troops. It is added that a Turkish flotilla had made its appearance near Corfu. An interview had taken place between Ali Pacha, and Sir Thomas Maitland .-The former demands that "the stipulations which date from the time of the Venetian Republic" which prohibit the Turkish fleets from navigating the Adriatic and Ionian Maitland declined answering the

The paintings by the old masters, which belonged to the late Mr. WEST, have been sold at vendue in London. The whole produced 10, 027l. The death of Action, by Titian, brought 1700 guineas-a head of Christ, by Guido, 700-Abraham entertaining the Angels, by Rembrandt, 7 by 9 inches, 200the Bath of Diana, by Titian, 610the Last Supper, by Titian, 435the Virgin and Child, and St. John and Mary Magdalene, by Parmagiano, 350-the Watering Place, by Wouvermans, 560-Peasants with Cattle, by A Berchem, 450-View on a River, by Hobbima, 290-2 Knight in full Armour, by Giorgione,

other game, Spaniel, &c. by Wienx, 165-Minerva, with her Ægia, &c. by Rubens 155-Christ betrayed, by dress by expressing his regret that Teniers, 126-and many others at proportionate prices.

THE QUEEN. The Englishman, (a London paper) of July 9, states that the Monday previous the Addresses of the Borough of Southwark and of the Common Hall were presented to her Majesty, on which occasion a number of persons of distinction were presented to the Queen. After the departure of the deputation, the Queen shewed herself an the balcony, and was warmly cheered by the populace. Much amusement was excited by the appearance of two green bags, carried on the end of a long pole. They were sealed, and one of them had a label, on which was written, "Britons protect your injured Queen against the filthy contents of the green bag." On Thursday the Westminister Address was presented by the High Bailiff, S.r F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. Her Majesty returned answers to the addresses.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her Majesty with a copy of the bill of Divorce which had been presented to the house of lords by lord Liverpool. The queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the bill, she said, "I am sorry that it comes solate, as twenty five years ago it might have been or some use to his Majesty-but as we shall not meet in this world. I hope we shall in the next," (pointing her hand towards heaven, and then adding with great emphasis,) "where justice will he rendered me." She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the king.

Sir Thomas Grant has been comnissioned to inform the queen that the most tiberal supplies of money would be aff-rded her to enable her COHNSEL to carry on her detence.
ITALIAN WITNESSES.

A riot took place at Dover on the landing of 12 Italian witnesses (eleven men and one woman) against the queen. The witnesses were all of the lowest orders. The mob fell upon them and beat them most unmercifully. The magistrates were obliged to disperse the mob.

The royal assent has been given by the commission to the 25 million Exchequer Bills, the Barbadoes Free Trade Bill, the Newfoundland Fishery Bill, the Demerara Trade Bill,

A frightful disaster has befallen the village of Gosseau, in the can ton of Zurich. A new church had just been finished; the whole of the population of the village had ass m bled to witness the ceremony; the service had just begun, when sud dealy the galleries gave way, 35 persons were killed, and more than 100 had either their arms or legs

At Constantinople, on the 17th ult. a fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which in the course of four hours, destroyed 300 houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 6.
Lord Dacre presented a petition from her Majesty, which expressed er extreme regret that the former ion had not seen received. She had now to state, that she had received a copy of the Bill brought into the House, which appeared to be founded only on written papers, and that no witnesses had been examined. Her majesty also complained that no lists of witnesses had been presented to her, and was anxious to enter her solemn protest a. gainst the proceedings which had been instituted, and to pray that she might be heard by her counsel.

After some objection on the part of the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed that the Queen's counsel should be called in to ascertain upon what points they wished to address the House.

Mr. Brougham then appeared at the bar, and expressed the strong objections of the Queen to the mode which had been adopted of proceeding by a secret investigation-and that the report of the committee, which was founded on no evidence was calculated to prejudge the cause of her Majesty. He lamented that her Majesty had not been heard the preceding night, as it was his intention to have contended that a bill ought not to have been intro duced, and that he had strong and weighty matters to object against

the bill being now proceeded with. The counsel then withdrew, and after some debate, it was determined that the Queen's counsel be instructed to confine themselves to Touissin, 210-a dead Hare, and Counsel having been called in, and counsel for the crown, he had a second reading. He therefore moved, account to C. Waters.

the above effect. -Mr. Brougham commenced his ad-

he was confined and tied down to

this one point only, namely, the time and manner in which they were to proceed with this bill. It, therefore, remained only to proceed to the second reading with this specific bill-for he was not prepared to propose any fanciful or new mode of proceeding, such as that bill should be read a third time before it was committed. He could understand that he might argue the time of proceeding to the second reading of this bill; but nothing else-and if he did so, it might be said that it was not for the counsel to attempt to direct the house as to the mode of proceeding. But the question of time was an important one; and her majesty had informed her counsel to call for no delay at all, but is ready to enter at once upon her defence this evening, if they could or to morrow: and let them also proceed to prove the report and the strange preamble of the bill that very night, or next day. She was even clamor. ous for this speedy mode of proceeding. What, therefore, he had to ask was, that the queen should not be injured by having this bill hang ing over her-he therefore had to ask that the bill should either be thrown out, or, at all events, read a second time immediately, in or der to go as speedily as possible to the examination of the charges .-He implored the house to make every allowance for the advocate, and not attribute it to the illustrious person so materially concerned. He was bound to believe that someof the dicta given out of doors had had influence on that hous -- and it had been said that she was to be dealt with as the lowest in the realm. God grant that she had been the numblest, and not the highest-she would then have had no proceedings against her, because she would have been fenced round by the triple shield of British justice., Then a bill of divorce and of pains and penalties could no have been brought against her, until the ver. dict of a jury had gone against her by twelve honest, conscientious and impartial Englishmen, at whose door the influence of the other party might have flagitated for ages before one single particle of it could have entered. This was his first reason for calling for the small-st possible particles of delay. There were many other reasons pressing for the same, if he had strength and health to urge them-See what a situation this illustrious lady would be placed

> proceedings in this case. He was bound to suppose that their lordships had decided that ther: could be no mpeachment, from the colour of the transactions, or they would not have made themselves acquainted with the evidence in a cas. in which they might soon be called upon to judge. This, in justice to the consistency of their tordships' proceedings, he was bound to believe; but how could he tell that her Majesty, when sailing about the Mediterranean with this person, adultery might have been committed in Gibraltar, or in Malta, or in some other of the king's dominions, which might render an impeachment necessary. He took it for granted that the house had made up its mind that no impeachment should be laid

for adultery on board a king's ship.
The lord chancellor said, the house could not suffer counsel to as sume any thing as to the course of proceeding it had pleased to adopt -the house might if it pleased, hear such observations, but he would not sit on the Woolsack and hear them.

Mr. Brougham said, no power under Heaven should prevent him from actempting to do his duty to his illustrious client-but he might be put down-there was no res sting power-yet he knew their lordships were wont to be just.

The lord Chancellor-The house is just when it makes an order to point out the course which counsel should pursue."

Mr. Brougham then continued-He was for the immediate second reading of this bill, in order that it might be instantly thrown out .-He had a right to assume that public justice, or whoever was the party for whom the attorney-general was to attend, could not be unprepared to bring forward their witnesses, for public justice must have foreseen the necessity of bringing forward witnesses on charges exa mined into in March, 1819, on a bill brought into that house in July, 1820.

informed by the lord Chancellor to right perhaps to consider the ting ministers were the parties against him and his client-and they ought now to be at the bar with him instead of sitting in ju igment in that house. Ministers would never have surely offered her 50,000l. a year if they had believed one tenth part of the charges against her. He then proceeded with his argument against any farther delay in this proceeding-and implored the house to mark the painful situation in which the queen was placed. Various steps have been adopted all tending to stigmatize her and a sentence inflicted before it was passed-or even before evidence had been heard against her. Sie therefore thought she had a right to complain that the first step towards her trial was to deprive her of that privilege of our law, that all were innocent till proved otherwise. From all violence and oppression, from every species of party feeling, her majesty now appealed to that house. They were now trying her by bill—and might soon have to try her by impeachment-but she appealed to them for justice, and she knew that she would not have to appeal in vain since the house was composed of the most il-

lustrious peers, both spiritual and temporal in Europe. Mr. Denman said, he was at a lost to know how to address the house, since the orders of the house, so much differed from the instructions he had received from his Royal Chent. Upon the question of ti e, however, he could have no difficulty in stating, that the wish of her majesty was, that this proceeding should be brought to a speedy and complete termination. She therefore desired that, within these twenty four hours, she may be enabled to meet her accusers, whoever they may be. It was impossible, he apprehended, that the Secret Committee could have come to its report without dence before them: and, therefore, it could not be difficult immediately to produce those witnesses; and for the accuser to proceed to prove his charges. He trusted he was not guilty of disrespect when he said that he found in all their Lordship's proceedings against the Queen no analogy to those of Courts of Justice, but nevertheless that illustrious Lady called on the house to suffer her to meet her accuseis. They were told by the bill, that with which she was charged had been continued for six years-why then were not these charges made before? In ordinary cases of divorce it was customary to inquire what had been the moral conduct of the husband-and even if that had been correct, there might

be an abandonment on his part, in, if they granted any delay to the which would deprive him of the remedy he sought for. She, however, waved all clain to such inquiry, in order to see at once at the bar all that her accusers could bring as witnesses against her. The names of all the evidence in every criminal case were endorsed on the back of the bill presented to the Grand Jury -they were examined on oath in open Court-and was her Majesty to be the only person in the land who was denied that right and justice? All former cases of this kind had been attempted to be justified on grounds of state necessity-but if that had been the case in th sent instance, would it have been allowed to sleep over six years?-There was no spurious issue or probability of any charge to make it a matter or state necessity in this case. Her numble and distinct application is, that all the evidence is the Green Bug should be communi-cated to herself and the publit—for

she was convinced that the more they were sifted the more false they would be shewn to be. He intreat ed that her Majesty should as in the I west Courts of all, have in that, [the highest] the power of vindicatng her conduct at the bar of that house, by overwhelming the witnesses against her-and by shewing that all the duties of man and wife had been violated, and with respect to her. It had been said that this was but a bill of divorce, and not of pains and penalties: but he knew of no heavier pain, no severer penalty. than to be hurled from the highest rank in life to a pit of infamy: and

Tribunal. The Earl of Liverpool said, the question was put by the Learned Counsel, whether they would proceed to the second reading immediately, or to put it off for the ends of substantial justice. He could assure the house that no unnecessary delay should take place in the progress of the Bills; but on Monday But the attorney-general being the next, he should fix the day for the

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Lord Helbard and the light

Person sixed for tunned are no and this being an extraction of the ceeding, paraking of the acts of tainder, and Bills of and Penalties, in such cases de extremely unusual; the Noble could not, therefore, callen the are of the Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool that this was a Bill of Pains Penalties, but not abill of die one for the relief of the State was aggrieved, and not one fr private individual, praying for dress. It would be absurd to that they were to bring on the mination of the witnessesat73' to morrow.

Earl Grey said, he saw no re why they should not proceed to row as well as on Monday, an moved accordingly.

Earl Darnley also wished tha House should proceed to-mor He also implored Ministers to the Coronation for the present

After a few words from Lord haven, the House divided; for Liverpool's motion, that the! be summoned for Monday 55,12 it 19. majority 37 Adjourned

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County Orphans

August 26th, 1820. On application by petition of Hammond, executor of Dr Me Hainmond, late of Anne Arundel tv. deceased, it is ordered the give the notice required by have creditors to exhibit their claims ag the said deceased, and that the be published once in each wee the space of six successive

in the Maryland Gazetle and Pol

Intelligencer. Thomas II. Hall, Reg. Wil A. A. County.

Notice is herely give That the subscriber of Anne An county, hath obtained from the crp court of Anne-Arundei county, in ryland, letters testamentary on the sonal estate of Dr. Matthias Hamn late of Anne-Arundel county, dex All persons having claims agains said deceased, are hereby ware exhibit the same, with the some thereof, to the subscriber, at ork the 26th day of February und may otherwise be excluded bylar all benefit of the said estate, Gr der my hand this 26th day of As

Rezin Hammond, execut August 31.

State of Maryland, Anne-Arundel County Orphans C August 26th 1820.

On application by petition of liam H. Baldwin, administrator the will annexed, of John Sewell. of Anne Arundel county, decess is ordered that he give the a required by law for creditors to bit their claims against the si ceased, and that the same be lished once in each week, for the of six successive weeks in the h land Gazette and Political Intellige Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. Cout

Notice is hereby Gir

That the subscriber of Arundel County, hath obtained the orphans court of Annet del county, in Maryland lettered nistration with the will annexed, personal estate of John Sewell Anne-Arundel county, deceased persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to the same, with the vouchers there the subscriber at or before the for of February next, they may wise by law be excluded from benefit of the said estate. Gird my hand this 26th day of Augs. William H. Baldwin, Ais Will anser

August 31

Two Overseers Was

For the ensuing year, one of must be well acquainted with grant the highest wages will be paid hoped that none will apply but a can produce the most satisfated commendations. To save trouble, first instance, to such as live at tance, letters directed to the crant to be compared to the crant to be crant to be compared to the crant to be will be promptly attended to h

Waters Ford, 14 miles from 1 Aug 17. The Editor of Easton Gasetta insert the above 6 weeks and fit-

LARYLAND GAZKPOE anapolis, Thursday, August 31

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BELLEBUBLICATNONI NATIONS. For Calvert County.

Blake, Joseph W Reynolds,
Weems, Sa. uel Turner.

For Prince-George's. Inacis M Hall, George Semmes, Thomas Brooke,

For Frederick. er Warfield, Rob't. G. M'Pherson Lewis Motter. Davis, For Dorchester. V Lecompte, | Michael Lucas, Griffith, | Dr. Wm. Jackson.

For Worcester. K Wilson, | William F. Selby Williams, | Charles Parker. For Talbot.

oldsborough, Nich's Goldsborough Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman. Banning, For Caroline.

Ma. Potter, James Houston, Rd. Haghlett, Thos. Goldsborough For Allegany. Hilleary, William Reid, For Montgomery.

mim Gaither, Benjamin S Forrest, For Cecil. to B. Milligan, Nichs. Hyland of St. V Stoup, James Janney.

JOHN H. D. LANE,

be supported as a Candidate to reprethree Arandel county in the next Ge-il Antendry of Maryland anindel county,

August 14. WILLIAMWARFIELD, Thea cardinate to represent Anne-Arun-

For the Maryland Gazette. to the People of Maryland. was the other day, somewhat prised to see a letter in the Balnore Patriot, stating, that, "they nearing the federalists.) ought not eulogize James Monroe & rus meares, and at the same time endeaur to put his enemies into power, they are at this moment doing in aryland. If they have given in er adhesion-if they are sincere, the msupport his old firm friends the state legislature—for if Mone is right, the republican party ealso right; and if they are right, teralists and federal principles

ust be wrong." la sep y to the aforegoing part of isparagraph, I-would merely ob-ite, that, the reason why fede-liss approve of Mr. Molicoe' sadinstration is, because he has wise. idopted those measures, which atdevised by the immortal Washgin, who perfected, for the gomment of the anion, a system initely preferable to any yet con-

mitted by the leaders of the op-milion. The min r. Madison and refredeces to the ferson, were sical to a system so admirable the one I have mentioned, and ought proper rather to involve the entry in difficulties by pursuing opposite and more ruinous one, if Mr. Monroe, "had more wit in i anger" than to be influenced, by hostile spirit, against whatever republic; and without hesitawhen he came into power, emted the very measures federalists not democrats have been ever ly to support. Having I think isfactorily answered this portion the recited paragraph, I shall steed to show that the federalists supporting the present admini ation, instead of imbibing demotic principles, are only advocatprinciples for which they have along firmly contended It is mocrats and not federalists who t abandoned their principles, te they are now favourable to uares, to which two of their forpresidents Mr. Jefferson and Madison were extremely hoshis most manifestly appears from ir having pursued measures diatrically opposite to those under ith Mr. Monroe is now acting. detalists, unless they approve of

ists approve of the present admi-

otration, ergo, democrats are not

govern general government as adminis-ed by Mr. Monroe, must change right, t th their principles & their names, ly for t the democrats having already to relia Mr. Monroe's measures, have thing more to do than to change in name. It cannot be denied ment. From that Mr. Monroe's administrarican n is conducted upon federal prinat this les. Democrats as well as fede-

tile to federal principles. Hav-thes, by logical demonstration, arrived

from I